the "ecorce gris foncé, avec des poils blancs, bois creux ou blanc, spongieux, très mou", the bark green, the stems and leaves "velutinous" [actually they are long-villous!], the inflorescence in bud white or cream-color "and satiny", the leaf-blades lighter in color beneath. They have encountered it growing in secondary vegetation, flowering in February and May. The Oldeman collection, cited below, is accompanied by an excellent line-drawing of the plant and its flower-parts.

Additional citations: FRENCH GUIANA: *Deward 230* (N, Z); *Oldeman B.4290* (N).

AEGIPHILA VITELLINIFLORA Klotzsch

Additional synonymy: *Aegiphylla vitilliniflora* Klotzsch ex Carauta, Araujo, Vianna, & Oliveira, Bradea 2: 302. 1978. *Aegiphilla cuspidata* Mart., in herb.

Additional bibliography: Carauta, Araujo, Vianna, & Oliveira, Bradea 2: 302. 1978; Mold., Phytologia 40: 401 (1978) and 46: 326. 1980.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a scandent or semi-scandent shrub, sun-loving, with vermillion or orange-vermillion fruit, and have found it growing in white sandy soil of roadsides, in flower in October, in fruit in May and November. The inflorescences are said to have been "greenish-yellow" on *Vieira & al. 694*.

The *Rosa 2412*, distributed as *A. vitelliniflora*, actually is *A. glandulifera* Mold.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Mato Grosso: *Hatschbach 40614* (N, W--2850776). Rio de Janeiro: *Araujo 1681* [Herb. FEEMA 13105] (Fe), *1940* (Fe--13735). Rondônia: *Vieira, Zarucchi, Petersen, Ramos, & Mota 694* (Ld).

AEGIPHILA WIGANDIOIDES Lundell

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 401. 1978; Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.33: 89. 1979.

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ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS *AMASONIA*. VIII

Harold N. Moldenke

For a detailed explanation of the herbarium acronyms used in this and all others in my series of papers on this genus and other genera in this journal, see my Fifth Summary (1971), pages 795 to 801.

AMASONIA L. f.

Additional & emended bibliography: Vahl, Eclog. Amer. 2: 51, pl. 20. 1798; Steud., Nom. Bot. Phan., ed. 1, 37. 1821; Spreng. in L., Syst. Veg., ed. 16, 2: 765. 1825; Meisn., Pl. Vasc. Gen. 2: 200 & 290--291. 1840; A. L. Juss. in Orbigny, Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat. 13:

185. 1849; Pfeiffer, Nom. Bot. 1 (1): 64, 135, & 340 (1873) and 2 (2): 1569, 1570, & 1593. 1874; Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam., ed. 1, 4 (3a): 144 & 156--157 (1894) and ed. 1, 4 (3a): [381]. 1897; Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. Nachtr. zu 4 (3a): 290. 1897; J. C. Willis, Dict. Flow. Pl., ed. 2, 233. 1903; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog., imp. 1, 43;. 1904; J. C. Willis, Dict. Flow. Pl., ed. 3, 232. 1908; Nienburg, Justs Bot. Jahresber. 39 (2): 1051. 1916; J. C. Willis, Dict. Flow. Pl., ed. 5, 31. 1925; Knuth, Feddes Repert. Spec. Nov. 43: [Init. Fl. Venez.] 605. 1927; H. N. & A. L. Mold., Pl. Life 2: 20, 21, 23, 4, 31, 48, & 84. 1948; J. C. Willis, Dict. Flow. Pl., ed. 6, 31. 1951; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog., imp. 2, 431 (1958) and imp. 3, 431. 1963; Rouleau, Guide Ind. Kew. 11 & 352. 1970; Mukhopadhyay, Pollen Morph. Verb. [thesis]. 1971; Thanikaimoni, Inst. Franç. Pond. Trav. Sect. Scient. Tech. 12 (2): 8. 1973; Napp-Zinn, Anat. Blatt. A (1): 418. 1974; Thanikaimoni, Inst. Franç. Pond. Trav. Sect. Scient. Tech. 13: 14 & 328. 1976;Anon., Roy. Bot. Gard. Kew Lib. Curr. Awaren. 11: 20. 1978; Mold., Phytologia 40: 402--406, 504, 507, & 511. 1978; Mukherjee & Chanda, Trans. Bose Res. Inst. 41: 40, 41, 47, 50, 51, & 57. 1978; Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.33: 89. 1979; Holm, Pancho, Herberger, & Plucknett, Geogr. Atlas World Weeds 21. 1979; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes 20: 17. 1979; Rogerson, Becker, & Prince, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 106: 62. 1979; Mold., Phytologia 45: 40 & 503 (1980) and 46: 403, 504, & 511. 1980; Mold. & Bromley in Harley & Mayo, Towards Checklist Fl. Bahia 188. 1980.

AMASONIA ANGUSTIFOLIA Mart. & Schau.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 402. 1978; Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.33: 89. 1979.

AMASONIA ARBOREA H.B.K.

Additional synonymy: *Amasonia arborea* Humb. & Bonpl. apud Steud., Nom. Bot. Phan., ed. 1, 37. 1821. *Amasonia arborea* Humb. ex Spreng. in L., Syst. Veg., ed. 16, 2: 765. 1825.

Additional bibliography: Steud., Nom. Bot. Phan., ed. 1, 37. 1821; Mold., Phytologia 40: 402--403. 1978; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes 20: 17. 1979.

Recent collectors describe this plant as an herb with a woody base, 0.4--1.25 m. tall, generally one-stemmed, with a cluster of leaves at the summit, the inflorescence terminal, the bracts and calyx red, the fruit "yellow" or "green", surrounded by the persistent and patent fruiting-calyx, and have found it growing on "top plateaus", at 500--850 m. altitude, flowering in November and in fruit in July and November. García-Barriga reports the "bracts and flowers [calyx?] red" and asserts that the leaves are employed "to combat falling hair". The corollas are said to have been "pale greenish-yellow" on *Maas & Westra 4455*.

The *Gentry & Berry 14534* and *Gentry, Tillett, Ferrigni, & al. 10939*, distributed as *A. arborea*, actually are *A. lasiocaulos* Mart. & Schau.

The *Sastre 4518*, distributed as *A. arborea*, actually is *A. campestris* (Aubl.) Mold.

Additional citations: TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: Trinidad: *Philcox 8112* (N). COLOMBIA: Guainia: *Garcia-Barriga 20808* (W--2844120). GUYANA: *Maas & Westra 4455* (Ld). SURINAM: *Sastre 1465* (N).

AMASONIA CAMPESTRIS (Aubl.) Mold.

Additional synonymy: *Amasonia campestrus* (Aubl.) Mold. ex Holm, Pancho, Herberger, & Plucknett, Geogr. Atlas Wor;d Weeds 21, sphalm. 1979. *Amasonia campestris* (L.) Mold., in herb.

Additional & emended bibliography: Vahl, Eclog. Amer. 2: 51, pl. 20. 1798; Meehan, Gard. Month. Hort. 27: 300--301. 1885; Anon., Handelsbl. Tuinb. Sempervirens 14: 201 & 204. 1885; W. Robinson, Garden 27: 130--131, pl. 479. 1885; Regel, Gartenfl. 35: 337. 1886; Beck von Managetta & Abel, Wien. Illustr. Gartenzeit. 15: 68--69, fig. 9. 1890; Seghers, Rev. Hort. Belg. 20: 13--15. 1894; Veitch, Hort. Veitch. 226. 1906; Knuth, Feddes Repert. Spec. Nov. Beih. 43: [Init. Fl. Venez.] 605. 1927; Mold., Phytologia 40: 403--404. 1978; Mukherjee & Chanda, Trans. Bose Res. Inst. 41: 50. 1978; Holm, Pancho, Herberger, & Plucknett, Geogr. Atlas World Weeds 21. 1979; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes 20: 17. 1979; Mold. & Bromley in Harley & Mayo, Towards Checklist Fl. Bahia 188. 1980.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a large herb or spindly, erect, little-branched shrub or "woody-based herb", 0.4--1 m. tall, the stems purplish, the leaves soft, green or dark-green above, often reddish or flushed with dull-purple beneath, the "inflorescence-bearing stem" [peduncle?] reddish-purple, the bracts scarlet or "bright deep crimson-purple", the calyx also "bright deep crimson-purple" (or the "sepals green"), at least when the plant is in fruit, or the bracts "yellow-green beneath, bright-red above", and the fruit black. They have found it growing in sandy soil on savannas and in mata on terra firme, at altitudes of 500--700 m., flowering in February, March, and May, and in fruit in February. The corollas are said to have been "yellow-ochre with dark reddish veins on the limb" on *Harley 18903*, "pale-yellow" on *Philcox 7785*, "cream" on *Silva 2056*, and "yellow" on *Philcox 8112* and *Sastre 4518*.

Lescure describes the lower leaf-surface as "lie-de-vin (EX 34)", the bracts red "(EX 26)", the calyx red "(EX 26)", and the corollas yellow "Ex 4)".

Knuth (1927) cites from Venezuela *Humboldt & Bonpland s.n.* and *Moritz 623*, the former from Bolívar.

Additional citations: TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: Trinidad: *Philcox 7785* (N). FRENCH GUIANA: *Lescure 40* (N): *Sastre 4518* (N). BRAZIL: Amazônas: *N. T. Silva 2056* (Ld). Bahia: *Harley, Mayo, Storr, Santos, & Pinheiro in Harley 18903* (Ld, N).

AMASONIA HIRTA Benth.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 404--405. 1978.

Recent collectors describe this plant as "botão floral amarelo, final da antese, bracteas roseas, inflorescencias avermelhada"

and "calyx and some leaves vermillion". They have encountered it at 190--290 m. altitude, flowering in March. The corollas are said to have been "yellow" on *Héringer & al. 3127*.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Distrito Federal: *Héringer, Elias de Pailo, Cunha de Mendonca, & Héringer Salles 357* (N); *Héringer, Figueiras, Mendonca, Pereira, Héringer Salles, & Chagas e Silva 3127* (N). Mato Grosso: *Kirkbride & Lleras 3020* (W--2849772), *3047* (W--2849773). Pará: *Eiten 239* (N). State undetermined: *Burle Merz & Laneirão s.n.* [Herb. Brad. 67268] (Ld).

AMASONIA LASIOCAULOS Mart. & Schau.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 403 & 405. 1978; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes 20: 17. 1979.

Recent collectors have described this plant as an herb or shrub, 0.5--1 m. tall, the leaves violet beneath, the bracts red or vermillion, the [flower-] buds yellow, and the fruit green (in June). They have found it growing in woods and primary forests on terra firme, often in sandy soil, at 150 m. altitude, flowering in March, May, and June, and fruiting in June. The corollas are said to have been "cream" color on *Gentry & al. 10939*, "vermillion" [? probably the bracts] on *Alencar 440*, and "yellow" on *Silva & Bahia 3521*. Alencar notes that "folha avermelhada na parte de baixo e verde na de cima". A vernacular name recorded for the plant is "candela".

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Amazonas: *Gentry & Berry 14534* (W--2798716); *Gentry, Tillett, Ferrigni, & al. 10939* (W--2798736). BRAZIL: Amazônas: *Alencar 440* (N). Pará: *Campbell, Ongley, Ramos, Monteiro, & Nelson P.22458* (N, W--2851433); *Silva & Bahia 3521* (N).

AMASONIA OBOVATA Gleason

Synonymy: *Amasonia obovato* Gleason ex López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes 20: 17, sphalm. 1979.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 405--406. 1978; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes 20: 17. 1979.

AMASONIA SPRUCEANA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 406. 1978; Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.33: 89. 1979; Lopez-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes 20: 17. 1979.

Liesner describes this plant as 0.4 m. tall, the base of the stem woody, the bracts red, and the corollas "whitish". He found it growing at 120 m. altitude and records the vernacular name, "rabo de zorro".

Material has been misidentified and distributed as *Acanthaceae*.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Amazonas: *Liesner 7312* (Z).

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